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stitution and a condition of wretchedness scarcely to be conceived by those who have not witnessed them. I have the information from the Sub-Indian Agents, and from many of the Chiefs and Warriors, inhabiting the western portions of the Missouri, between the Kansas on the South and the Big Sioux on the North, that those tribes are unanimous in a desire to dispose of their title to the lands which they now respectively claim, and to be removed South of the Kansas.

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MORE ABOUT THE SPIRITS.

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Mr. Capron's Reply to Mr. Burr.
To the Editors of The Tribune.

I see by a late number of *The Tribune* that C. C. Burr has "ended his mission of Spirit-hunting" again, which he declared he had done several months ago, when in this city. With him, however, I have no controversy. His position on the subject of the "rapping phenomena" is pretty well known, and he is welcome to all who are disposed to follow him. I will carry on in his communication he had a deposition of Mrs. Culver's, intended to contradict my answer to a former pretended deposition of her's. In that deposition she spoke of the committee of investigation that held the ankles of the girls in Rochester. Here was a chance for a quibble, but no one who read that statement supposed that

The public knows no other, and to that one she undoubtedly referred, but the positive and unanswerable contradiction—the complete *also* proved, made it necessary for the public investigation to be changed into a more private one. She now "*thinks*" it was a private investigation, and that it took place at the house of the family. If this is the case, it was dishonesty and as near perjury as an extra judicial oath could be to call it the investigation, as if the public knew all about it. When was the investigation—where

was it—and who were the persons present? The statement of facts that are known to have transpired beyond the possibility of fraud in this matter, are backed up by names, dates and places; they are definite and positive, and they are not to be balanced by a cunningly devised, carefully worded, indefinite statement, even when "confirmed by wordy oaths." Mrs. Colver, or C. C. Burr for her, has evaded the falsehood of the first statement only by a sworn quibble, giving the whole matter a most "glorious uncertainty."

Mrs. C. says, "The Fox girls had two Dutch girls working in their kitchen previous to the investigation." Here is another quibble. What does she mean by "the investigation?" Is it one known to the public or not? Or, is this left on purpose for a loop-hole through which an intended falsehood may slip when occasion requires? I reassert that previous to the public investigation

tion at Rochester, November 14, 1849, and during the whole time of the investigation, the Fong girls had never had a servant girl, Dutch or otherwise, to do their work—that they had no means to employ servants with, but did their own work, and for a year afterward, when I had an opportunity of knowing in regard to it, I never saw or heard of any kind of a servant in the family. If there was, it may be easily known and proved by

letter testimony than that of a woman who resided and still resides some fifty miles from Rochester. Let the testimony of the servants, or those who have seen them there, be brought forward. In regard to the denial of being a mesmeric or impressible or biological subject, I suspect another sworn quibble. It may be she has adopted

Mr. Burr's name of *Theology*. A play upon words is the only way that that matter can be denied, unless the testimony of a whole neighborhood is sadly at fault. I cannot place the precise date of the commencement of the difficulty between Mrs. Culver with the Fox family, but I had a history of it long before the girls' names had become familiar to the public. In regard to this deposition, it might further be remarked, that it has no legal signature. Whether this was a design or not, I will not pretend to say.

Mr. John W. Burr, (not John W. Burr) formerly an editor in Rochester, "who was at one time a believer." If you will turn over your files you will find a letter from this same person, dated Rochester, Feb. 22, 1850, where, in answer to a statement that he was once a believer, he says to the Editor: "Sir—I knew there was deception and imposition then." If Mr. Burr has his deposition, it will be necessary for him to state

that his numerous pretenses that he "never believed in it for a moment" were falsehoods; then the public could appreciate his testimony.

What the Fox girls are now doing I have nothing to say about, for I know nothing. I only insist upon correcting some of the more glaring false statements in regard to occurrences, when

I was present and had ample opportunity to know. So far as the various phenomena are concerned, the actual facts of the occurrences without visible, tangible human agency, without trick or fraud on the part of any—is a matter of *absolute knowledge* to thousands; and all the depositions, legal or illegal, judicial or extra-

judicial, and all the defections of trick (and no doubt there is much of it,) real and pretended, will not weigh a feather against this knowledge, obtained under various circumstances, and where and when no trick could have been practised. It is only those who have seen but little, investigated but partially, and have not had proof on the subject who will be swayed either way.

E. W. CAPRON
Providence, R. I., July 28, 1851

Letter from the Plains.
We are glad to receive another letter, says the *Ohio State Journal*, from Mr. Greiner, who is wending the slow and tedious way to Santa Fe, over the Plains from Fort Leavenworth. It is singular that none of the Merchant trains should be

troubled with the cholera, and that the troops should be the only sufferers. We are glad to learn, however, that this fearful scourge is disappearing, and hope the passage of the Arkansas River will effectually free them from its continuance.

NEW POST, FORT MCKAY, /

Arkansas River, June 30, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: After a march of 400 miles from Fort Leavenworth, we reached this place of safety in five days. We have been in the hands of the Indians, and Col. Sumner, and we shall remain here until his command comes up, when we shall again join it, and proceed together to Santa Fe.

There were but very few left of the troops, about thirty of them having fallen victims to it on the march, and a small number of cases on hand when we left. As this disease disappeared among the troops two weeks ago, we are, however, we are in hopes it will soon disappear altogether.

What is rather singular, all the Merchant Trains that have crossed the Plains this season, and who enjoyed good health, none of them having a single case.

Although we had more rain than we bargained for until we reached Council Grove, we are now likely to have a drier season. No rain has fallen in this country for eight months, and the Arkansas River, which is half a mile wide, was, until a short time ago, entirely dry. Not a drop of water has fallen here has been a rise lately, but it is yet very low.

I was fortunate in reaching here in time to witness the great battle of July 18th, 1851.

an Indian agent met with the chiefs, Little Mountain, Big Horn, and Major Fitzpatrick, Indian Agent for the Plains. It was a very large assemblage, and many of their greatest warriors were present. Little Mountain, Chief of the Camanches, and Little Bear, are two of the most distinguished Indians of the Prairies, and possess more influence than any other Chiefs among them. They professed great friendship for our people, and expressed a desire to live in peace with us. A small amount in presents was distributed among them, and they appeared to be highly gratified at the goodness of their Great Father at Washington. Major Fitzpatrick

patrick was very anxious to induce them to accept the Grand Council at Fort Laramie, but it will be very difficult to get them to go, as it is at least 500 miles from this post, and they are very much afraid of the cholera and small-pox, which is said to be prevailing in that section of country.

Our Government is very anxious to divide these prairie tribes into different sections of the country, and to pay them for the right of way through all the

the same time making the tribe responsible for the depredations committed under its jurisdiction. But it will be very difficult to make the Indians understand why they should stop, when hunting buffalo, because they were encroaching upon the territory of another tribe. But perhaps Col. Mitchell, the Superintendent, and Major Fitzpatrick, will be enabled to make an arrangement, by which traveling through the country will be permitted.

We have had fine times hunting Buffalo for a week past, but are now out of the range of them. They have been very plenty, the Plains being covered with them as far as the eye can reach. Antelope are plenty, but so wild they cannot be approached so as to be shot.

The road all the way to Santa Fé is one of the best, I presume, in the world. It is equal to any of your Plank Roads in Ohio. But on the *Camino*, and on the *Jornada* (the Desert) it is very different, procure water, especially in the dry season.